OF NORTH CAROLINA. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 25,

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Deficiency Bill-

Mr. Ashe said: Mr. Chairman: My purpose in rising to address the committee, is to make exclusively a political speech, and I would not even for this purpose consume your valuable time, if it were not for my desire to make a personal explanation. This indulgence, I conceive, will be the more readily granted me, as it is the first time during this session I have claimed the attention of the committee for an object not strictly humble, but uncompromising adherent and advocate of the creed of the Democratic State-Rights school, and that I have always believed and maintained that the preservation of the political institutions of our country depended upon the development, in their full force and vigor, of the principles of this party. Under the influence of this conviction, and doubtless instigated by a truly filial love for the State, which I in part represent, I hesitated not, during the last Congress, to throw myself in opposition to what has been misnamed the compromise measures. I refer to those heterogeneous bills reported to the Senate by the compromise committee. So hostile I deemed several States composing this Confederacy; so unjust, oppressive, and insulting, to the people I represent, that if I know myself I would rather have After the acknowledgement of our independence, he seen the roof of this noble Hall fall, and in its tall retired from public service, converting the weapons crush every member of that Congress, than that they of war into the implements of husbandry. As his should have become the laws of the land.

and odiens as they were, they have become the set- der that he enjoyed in unbounded degree the affectled laws of the land; and in conjunction with them, tion of the people of New Hampshire. For how can as a propitiation for the offended dignity and invaded a people more honor themselves than by bestowing rights of the South, Congress passed what is known confidence upon those citizens whose lives have been as the fugitive slave law. The practical value of this lay I never very highly appreciated, but regarded Democracies have been branded as fickle and ungrateit more in the light of an experiment, by the operation of which, as a valuable touchstone, we could test | racy, in this wise, has never blurred its escutcheon. Northern teelings. By it we could judge whether the Federal Constitution or the dictates of the higher averted ner face. Federal obloquy has reproved this law was to govern and control our Northern friends. This view of this law was not peculiar to me or to the South. On the contrary, highly distinguished and worthy patriots of the North considered it in the same light, and hesitated not to grapple with the po- whelming agitation, so even as to forget the common litical monster, the hydra, the higher-law principle, with both sword and seething iron. The monster lash- times there were no Sabbaths." History, both pubed and struggled, but his struggles were rather the convulsions of death than aspirations for victory. Sir, great times which tried men's souls, the schoolmas- evil, and only evil." the South owes a debt of gratitude to those great patriots. I care not under what banners they may range his discipline was succeeded by drum and fife. Then themselves, I will always acknowledge the obliga-

lutions, though strongly opposed to either House and zealous advocate of the State-Rights party.

by that body. They were sufficient, it adhered to in Franklin Pierce is the scion.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic instithe Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national plattorm, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed, as to destroy or impair its efficacy. Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all

shape or color the attempt may be made.

These resolutions are clear, perspicuous, and forciriation, the most unparalleled unanimity by which as it did the Democracy of every Northern State, delegate, I was present at the Convention, and occu- views and the views of his constituents: pying a most favorable position for both hearing and seeing, I feel no besitation in saying, that out of the This is, to my certain knowledge, unequivocally false. the sacred compact which binds us together. The Convention was full; was crowded fully as much as it had been at any previous time during its pro-

Now, Mr. Chairman, I most earnestly invite my tional resolutions a fair and attentive consideration. Do they not cover the whole ground ? Do not the constitutional rights of the States find in them ample protection? What stronger, what more grateful asfriends? Let us, then, draw the pall of oblivion over our past differences, and putting our shoulders to the Constitution; clear out her hold, clear off her deck, and being manned with a true and loyal crew, with speed her way !" banishing from our bosoms all un-

casiness and anxiety for her future destiny. Mr. Chairman, I have said all I intended to say when I obtained the floor; but having alluded to the being one of them, a becoming medesty will only alserve the Constitution. Prosperity may sometimes of the South in all his attempts to ward off the fatal by the use of which artful and selfish demagogues blind them to the necessity of vigilance, and unsailorlike re missness may make them careless and apathetic; but when the trusty pilot from his watchpost calls sloud, "Breakers!" "Breakers ahead!" each and

ly I had a scoffing question, intended more for obloquy than information: "Who is James K. Polk?" emocracy then inform you by their triumphant elecgreat wisdom of his Administration confirm the propriety of his election? But I will give the informa-During a period of service in Congress for ten years, four in this House and six in the Senate, notwithstanding his position was conspicuous, and his efforts, in support of those great Democratic measures, under the happy influence of which our country boundand properly under consideration. It is well known, ed with giant strides from a state of great pecuniary Mr. Chairman, both here and at home, that I am an perplexity and embarressment to its present acme of was the reserve and modesty of Gen. Pierce's character that the world knows but little of his private and social history. Gen. Pierce was the younger son of Gen. Benja-

min Pierce, a revolutionary hero, who, at a very early age volunteered as a private in the first company that was raised for the defence of Boston. In that capacity his maiden sword was first unsheathed at the battle of Bunker Hill. From that time until the conclusion of the war, like the immortal Chevalier Bayard, Semper paratus was always his maxim. His country first, his country last, his country forever, was the patriotic than Franklin Pierce, could have sprung. war services were great, his heart humane and benevo-But the will of Congress determined otherwise; lent, his patriotism warm and energetic, it is no wonan illustration of private worth and patriotic devotion? fal, but I am proud to say, that the American Democ-No deserving son of hers can ever complain that she noble son of the granite State with being illiterate. A distinguished model orator of the Whig party. some twelve years since, on the eve of a presidential election, when the public mind was held in overdistinction of the days, declared, "in revolutionary ter dared not go abroad. His scholars were warriors. should it be a reproach that Gen. Pierce was illiterate ? But, however this may be, yet one fact is cer-It was the force of this feeling which induced me tain, he was possessed, in an eminent degree, of that some months since to vote for a suspension of the strong old-fashioned common sense, which enabled

of Congress passing isolated resolutions, either for In explanation of this I will relate an anecdote, cy of general laws, yet, under the circumstances, my thenticity cannot be questioned. When Gen. Pierce sense of duty would not allow me to act otherwise, was Governor of New Hampshire, he was engaged although, subsequently, when resolutions on the in writing a message to the Legislature. He got same subject were offered by my honorable friend bothered in his mind how to spell a word. "Frank," from Georgia, [Mr. Jackson.] with the amendments said he, who was sitting by, "how the devil do you of his colleague, [Mr. Hillyer,] I voted against each; spell but ?" Frank spelled the word for him, emphator each were devoid of any recommendation which sizing each letter very distinctly. "Be hanged to would justify me in sustaining them. Neither of these little words," replied the war-worn soldier, the two latter could be considered as an extension " they bother me; but, Frank, when it comes to (onof the right hand of fellowship-as the offering of stitution I can spell that without looking into a book." the olive branch of peace and good-will from the Yes, Mr. Chairman, he not only spelled it, but read

North. Sir, I was slow to believe that any revoluties many of the Northern politicians, who had professed the structure of our Government to condemn a great Mexico struck that electric spark of patriotism ever tion had taken place in Northern sentiments on mitted his reading of it to his sons, and that reading this subject; but recent developments have satisfied is reflected in every word and line in the platform on me that, under the vigorous blows of the friends of which his son, General Franklin Pierce, now stands themselves in direct opposition to that measure. It dred attempt has been made in my State, on the same his country's honor, and to assert and maintain her the Constitution, fanalicism has been made to "lick as a candidate for that office which is the highest the was not so with General Pierce is hostile to rights. When appointments were made by Presi-Among these developments, the action of the late General Pierce died, as he lived, a poor man; but a flesh of our flesh," he became one of the warmest river and harbor bill, which, by chance, included a Army, Colonel Pierce was promoted to the rank of Democratic National Convention in Baltimore is of rich legacy did he leave his sons, in that example of advocates for its annexation, and when a distinguished small appropriation for that State. By the same rea- brigadier general. During that unexampled campaign, Personally, I desired no addi- social and public worth which he manifested through Democrat of his State, [Mr. Hale,] beguiled by the soning itself overwhelming. Personally, I desired no addition to the platform of 1844 and 1848 to be adopted his whole life. Such is the stock of which General corrupt appliances of the Freesoilers, came out in tile to North Carolina, for during the last Congress all the elements that combine to make a great captain the Corrupt appliances of the Freesoilers, came out in tile to North Carolina, for during the last Congress all the elements that combine to make a great captain the Carolina, for during the last Congress all the elements that combine to make a great captain the Carolina, for during the last Congress all the elements that combine to make a great captain the Carolina, for during the last Congress all the elements that combine to make a great captain the Carolina, for during the last Congress all the elements that combine to make a great captain the Carolina, for during the last Congress all the elements that combine to make a great captain that journal, and

addressed to the generosity and patriotism of any, rious proceedings of which, for several years, both as Some twelve months since, the Democracy of the appreciate the fact that we live under a written coneven the most ultra Southern man, was irresistible. a member and as the presiding officer, he bore a con- State of New Hampshire held a State Convention, stitution, and that if that constitution can be violated his countrymen, who beheld his valor and participa-It was the fresh laurel of a glorious victory most feel- spicuous part. In 1833 he was returned as a mem- and nominated a Mr. John Atwood for Governor. At to open rivers, and to make and clear out harbors, ted in the glory which his bravery won. ingly wound around the bleeding heart of the South. ber of Congress from his district. This was an the time of his nomination, Mr. Atwood was sup- when such works are not of national importance, it ing to their own affairs not prohibited by the consti- ceivable device; reproach, abuse, and unmeasured to the Constitution governed and controlled him. Mr. made to induce Congress to interfere with questions by the second father of his country. The conflict ranted in saying that there is no Southern Democrat of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto was indeed great, but great as it was, it had no fears whose heart does not leap with joy at the privilege of Pennsylvania: are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dang- for the chivalrous soul of General Pierce. Sir, a re- voting for General Franklin Pierce. erous consequences, and that all such efforts have an course to the debates in that and the next Congress, inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the will fully attest both his great readiness and his great

tled by the last Congress-the act for the reclaiming duct upon this subject will be made the theme of he never would follow in their footsteps; and instead long to great Senators and distinguished orators." of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, much disputation, the committee will excuse me for of a reckless and indiscriminate proscription for opin- Mr. Chairman, the Democracy of our country, ble. No skeptic can doubt their meaning. No State-Rights patriot can deny their truth. But, however subject." Again, in 1836, rising to make a personal of the opinion expressed in this document, and with When Gen. strongly their intrinsic merit may demand our admi- explanation, and to defend himself from aspersions regard to the removal of officers, General Pierce thrown upon his character by some Abolitionists of makes the following remarks: should disarm us of all opposition. Although not a the following resolutions, as expressing his own

two hundred and eighty-seven delegates present, not States in which it exists, and that any interferance by promote the objects of a party, he should be removed in which case a sense of duty would not allow him cleaned out, Galphinism throttled? five diesenting voices were heard upon their adoption. It has been asserted that many members had left the only unauthorized and intrusive, but faithless and their cordial assent. But when you transcend this, the fact was announced, we find the illustrious Sena-Convention before these resolutions were adopted, dishonorable, as being against the letter and spirit of you assail the public officer in the free and unembar- tor enlisting as a mere private in a volunteer company, North Carolinians would be a work of supereroga- with shouts of applicated. The total assent. But which this tent was atmounteed, we find the resolutions were adopted. The total assent. But which this tent was atmounteed, we find the resolutions were adopted. The total assent. But which this tent was atmounteed, we find the resolutions were adopted. The total assent. But which this reply effected. The total assent. But which this reply effected again and again. The total assent the resolutions were adopted. The total assent the resolution as a second the resoluti

> discussions, and are guilty of disseminating among the slaves of the South publications, the tendency of which is to incite servile insurrections, are regarded wickedness, or by an insane fanaticism, fully as mischievous in its consequences."

stant excitement, but never in any of these trying from what quarter it may, is usurpation. emergencies was the vote of General Pierce given otherwise than in support of the South. In 1836 he hands we intend to put the good old ship for safe-I did not say a few words regarding their qualifica-tions. The crew is the American Democracy; and ples, "he warred to the knife, and the knife to the country, and why? Because he foresaw that it was hilt," against all attempts at agitation. Planting him- fraught with the same demoralizing effects upon our low me to say that they never failed to sustain their self under the banners of Mr. Calboun, he was never national character which it had produced in Old commanders in all worthy and patriotic efforts to pre- knows to differ from that able and faithful champion England. He foresaw that it would be a precedent

rights of the States under the Federal compact, and his apprehensions were not groundless. What redenouncing all interference by Congress, directly or straint have we upon the most reckless equandering

on the electoral ticket of Polk and Dallas. Frequent- one of them. His love of principle knew of no abate- as a point of attack. I will quote a part of his speech pointed at me. In the fullness of folly the same January, 1838, Mr. Prentice presented petitions adop- the course of his argument, Gen. Pierce says: question may again be asked, and in an anticipated ted by the Legislature of the State of Verment, proreply thereto, I will retort: "Did not the American testing against the annexation of Texas, and against the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia. tion of Mr. Polk, who he was ?" And did not the These resolutions coming from a member of the Con-General Pierce voting with the Southern delegation sons was received by him. The Congressional reports show what disposition he made of them:

"Mr. PIERCE presented the memorial of George Gates and others, legal voters of the town of Antrim, it was for the civil services of General Harrison, this New Hampshire, praying for the abolition of slavery in this District.

Mr. P. said that the memorial came to him accompanied by a letter from a highly respectable clergy- In this country we have, thank God, not yet reached man residing in his native county. The letter says, "though we are aware that your views may not correspond with those of the petitioners, they have no if you pass this bill, for the same reasons, and under these measures to the constitutional rights of the overruling and absorbing teeling of his heart. From doubt of your readiness to present a respectful petition, the influence of like impulses, you ought, and you

It is certainly no task to present the memorial, and yet I cannot in justice to my own convictions of duy comply with the request without expressing my deep regret, that these petitioners, many of whom I er and duty of Congress in relation to this subject.

sincerely at heart the best interests of the slave and the master, may no longer be governed by a blind zeal and impulse, but be led to examine this subject, so full of delicacy and danger in all its bearings, and that when called upon to lend their names and influence to this cause of agitation, they may remember licand private, informs us more correctly that in those ence has been, and must inevitably continue to be,

I beg that the committee will examine closely this exposition of his views. Here we have a clear and unequivocal declaration that it would be both " a violation of duty and an assumption of power," for Con- 000. This application, Mr. Chairman, made by Gen. rules, in order to enable my worthy friend from In- him to construe the Constitution of our country in a are solemnly warned that we live under a written ders a feeling that our Government should be the pain and exhaustion, and been carried from the field. diana [Mr. Fitch] to introduce his compromise reso- republican manner. He was also known as a warm | Constitution which is the panoply and protection of architect of private fortunes—that from its coffers the entire Union, and is equally a guarantee for the unthe purpose of affirming or disaffirming the efficien- which is given upon such high authority that its au- molested enjoyment of the domestic institutions of all that the consequences upon our national character and

> Mr. Chairman, I will not further follow the Congressional record of General Pierce, but, collecting his different votes, will append them in the form of a ote to my speech. And in conclusion of my remarks upon this subject, will only add, that General Pierce carried with him in his retirement from the councils of his country the same indomitable love for In 1844 and 1845, the public mind was much agitated by the contemplated annexation of Texas, and

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE. On all of these issues, his votes invariably accord election, the official guillotine will be put into active mistaken, he possesses determination of character and

Resolved, That those who promote inflammatory him by the Constitution, as a man and a citizen."

popular indignation in many a contest, long after your | official reports? ones and mine will have mingled with our mother But, Mr. Chairman, independent of these open and earth. Let the humble, and perhaps dependent, offi- Contreras and Churubusco: manly professions of his determination to maintain cer, whose eyes fall tremblingly upon this circular,

PENSION SYSTEM. blow aimed at our prosperity.

On December 27th, 1837, Mr. Calhoun introduced in the Senate a series of resolutions setting forth the our daily legislation, Mr. Chairman, as a proof that

ment, his determination lacked no vigor, his vote was upon this occasion, which will show the unprejudiced uniformly in favor of their adoption. On the 9th of and fair-minded, whether he was right or not. In

against the power and dominion of that 'inward aroster,' which, in private life, was most sure to lead us severe injury at the battle of Contraras, it was the all parties a tribute of respect and gratitude, will more than repay him for the public only occasion when he was off duty from the time he federacy, were, as a matter of etiquette, received, but ler,' which, in private life, was most sure to lead us were instantly laid upon the table by a decided vote, right, but as public men, and disposers of the public only occasion when he was off duty from the time he will more than repay him for the malignant has been and contumely with which he has been and contumely with which he has been been been and contumely with which he has been been been and contumely with which he has been been been been been and contumely with the content of t right, but as public men, and disposers of the public only occasion when he was on duty from the malignant will money, was sure to lead us wrong. It made a vast landed at Vera Cruz till he left the city of Mexico the enemies of the Constitution, and which he has been pursued the enemies of the Constitution, and which he has been pursued the enemies of the Constitution, and which he has been pursued the enemies of the Constitution. in the affirmative. This strong and constant opposi- difference whether we paid the money from our own tion to their views of course made General Pierce pockets, or drew it from the pockets of our constituobnoxious to the Abolitionists, and in order to perplex ents. He knew his own weakness upon this point him in the discharge of his duties, they enlisted in personally, but it would be his steady purpose, in their unholy crusade some of his personal friends spite of taunts and unworthy imputations, to escape whose application, they supposed, would claim more from it as the representative of others. This claim greatness, were bold, vigorous, and effective, yetsuch attention at his hands, and accordingly we find, on was not made on account of the indigence of the the 21st February, 1839, a memorial from such per- family; they were in easy, if not affluent circumstances. It was not for loss of life, or limb, or property, in the military service of his country, which has been heretofore the exclusive basis of pensions, but claim was set up. This would be a broad and dangerous departure from anything which has yet been done from the commencement of the Government. marks of the editors. the day, when we acknowledge, by a system of partial legislation, the distinctions of place or of rank, and overruling and absorbing teeling of his heart. From doubt of your readiness to present a respectful petition, are authorized to grant similar relief to the humblest the loins of such a father no son less worthy, less the loins of such a father no son less worthy, less widow of the humblest clerk in your civil departments, goes a great way toward making a man respected in using this forgery. This is a new doubt of your readiness to present a respectful petition, are authorized to grant similar relief to the humblest clerk in your civil departments, goes a great way toward making a man respected in

Such, Mr. Chairman, were the considerations which induced Gen. Pierce to oppose this claim, and deep regret, that these petitioners, many of whom I which induced Gen. Pierce to oppose this claim, and an sure are actuated by pure motives, should so far who will deny their strength or justice? But, our we filed past in a shower of shot and shells, in remistake their own moral responsibilities, and the pow- records show another application from another individual, for a pension, and as I believe Gen. Pierce at Churabusco, notwithstanding he was hardly able I do earnestly hope that every honest man who has was on the Committee of Pensions when it was re- to sit on his horse, with the bullets flying round jected, I will explain who it was made by, and for him." what reasons it was rejected. In the year 1836, Major General Winfield Scott applied for a pension, then holding his present actual rank in the United States Army by brevet. It was rejected, on the ground that the only law under which the claim could be allowed, that we live under a written Constitution, which is the was passed for the benefit of wounded seamen, and panoply and protection of the South as well as the was passed with the view of promoting enlistments. North; that it covers the entire Union, and is equally As the committee were not aware of any personal a guarantee for the unmolested enjoyment of the do- wound or affliction, received by the applicant in the mestic institutions of all its parts; and I trust further, service of his country, they were compelled to report that they will no longer close their eyes to the fact adversely to his application. I do not know that any that, so far as those in whose welfare they express attempt has been made to censure General Pierce for so much feeling are concerned, this foreign interfer- the rejection of this claim; but in order to prevent its being done, I will state, from the time that General Scott was breveted as Major General, in 1814, to the present hour, he has been receiving an annual income from the Government of upwards of \$6,000, which in the aggregate amounts to the round sum of \$228,gress to undertake any legislation upon the subject Scott for a pension, shows in the most glaring light, been on duty and in command of his brigade, and unof slavery in this District, and the reckless fanatics the pernicious evils of the pension system. It engen- til a few moments before, when he had fainted from the South as well as the North. That it covers the streams of individual wealth and emolument should sense of the deep obligations I am under for the sucflow, and it requires but a moment's reflection to show | cess and honor due to my command to my two gal-

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. We are told by one of the Government organs, aced Democrat, and if elected will oppose all endowments of railroads with the public lands, and the improvements of rivers and harbors by the United the Constitution which he had exhibited in Congress. prejudicing the Western feeling against the nominees himself being a personal witness: the Democratic party. Sir, I fear not its effects. The Democracy of the Northwest understand too well Mr. Chairman, I may be condemned as hos-

national manners would be highly pernicious.

glanced at Gen. Pierce's political career, and in contution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others obloquy were showered upon all who dared to stand Chairman, in contemplation of this record, I feel war- clusion will say that I fully accord in the high compliment paid to him by the Hon. James Buchanan. of

" No candid and honorable man of any party well

We have been informed that General Pierce is a deny to him the intellectual qualifications necessary people, and endanger the stability and permanency of capacity to roll back upon the bank minions the storm radical Democrat, a most bitter partizan, and the inti- to render his administration of the Government wise, by which they vainly hoped to crush the old hero. mation is most shrewdly made that, in case of his able, and successful. Besides, unless I am greatly Resulved, That the foregoing proposition covers and with those of the late President Polk, Dromgoole of operation. Sir, though the Democratic party has energy of will, without which no individual is fitted

in 1842, it was his determination to devote his future the possession of office. life to his professional labors. Mr. Polk, on the for- Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask, through you, the Dethey were adopted by the Convention, representing New Hampshire, he reiterates the same well-founded "There is but one sensible, practical rule upon this mation of his Cabinet, offered him the high position "Resolved, That the relation of master and slave for political purposes, prostitutes it for political ends, declared he never again expected to enter into the ser-

occurred on this field."

dated August 23, 1847: " The division commander cannot forego the opportunity presented, to acknowledge his obligations and express his admiration of the gallant bearing of Ma-Cadwalader, and Pierce, with whom he had the gratification of concert and co-operation at various critical

SPEECH OF HON. W. S. ASHE, years since, I was placed, by the partiality of my friends, fore stood firmly by us, but Franklin Pierce was not opponents have selected the case of Mrs. Harrison, armies of the United States and Mexico, and with President, he was too honest to perjure his speech Generals Quitman and P. F. Smith, executed that President, he was too honest to perjure his

The storming of Chepultepec, on the 13th September, was the only one, amidst the glorious achievements of the valley of Mexico, in which Gen. Pierce it affords me no small pleasure to bear my hu "Without any feelings adverse to this claim, politically or otherwise, he protested against any legis- did not participate. He was then confined to his bed litically or otherwise, he protested against any legis-lation based upon our sympathies. He protested by sickness, and we have been credibly informed that sumed on the execution of the fugitive slave | He has earned for himself from the slave | by sickness, and we have been credibly informed that some of the logitive slave la notwithstanding his great debility at times, and the notwithstanding his great debility at times, and the all parties a tribute of respect and grating.

Such are the official reports of the conduct of Gen. tion of the other? Sir, the fact is undeniable Such are the official reports of the conduct of General Scott, ever since the death of General Scott ever since the deat

tracts from letters from the Army, and some are re-

ierce, he says:
"I am sorry he is going, as I don't know of a man Soil latitudes. But it is not my purpose to conthe which candidates are the which candidates are the which candidates. who would do better for the men under his command, the Whig candidates, or to expose the duplicity are authorized to grant similar relief to the humblest or one that the soldiers would have a goes a great way toward making a man respected in using this forgery. This is a matter for the judgment of the people; and few years of the judgment of the people; and few years of the judgment of the people. and, in all probability, many of those could make an the Army, and General Pierce has as good a reputament of the people; and few, very few, are bold to deny but what the life in the people is a matter for the judgment of the people; and few, very few, are bold to deny but what the life is a matter for the judgment of the people; and few, very few, are bold to deny but what the life is a matter for the judgment of the people is a matter for the judgment of the people is a matter for the people is a mat the Army, and General Fierce has as good a life. enough to deny but what their judgment in Novem Pillow. I imagine I can see him now upon that black ber next will be rendered in favor of the great De Pillow. I imagine I can see him now upon the word or two as mocracy, thereby putting for ever and ever its sea

Extract from the report of Major General Pillow of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco: "1st. Brigadier General Pierce, though badly injured by the fall of his horse while gallantly leading

his brigade into the thickest of the battle on the 19th, our House approves and sanctions his position, arguhis brigade," &c.

"2d. During this movement, I met with Colonels any of the compromise measures. Ransom's and Morgan's regiments-12th infantry, under Captain Wood, and the howitzer battery, under Lieutenant Breno, parts of my division forming General Pierce's brigade-which had been moved by creer of the general-in-chief, under command of General Pierce, against a large body of the enemy to the right and rear of the main works, where they had been, in conjunction with Shield's brigade, engaged in a fierce open-field fight with a large force. Brigadier General Pierce, though suffering severely from his injury of the preceding day, had nevertheless "3d. I cannot withhold the expression of my

lant brigadier generals (Cadwalader and Pierce,) whose promptitude, skill, and daring were equal to every emergency, and who, in the absence of discipline in their commands, met and overcome every obpublished in this city, that General Pierce is a tight- stacle, and led on their brigades to honor and distinc-

GENERAL PIERCE IN MEXICO .- Colonel O'Hara. one of the Editors of the Louisville Times, speaks States. These objections are made with the view of thus of the services of General Pierce in Mexico, "Having retired from the Senate, and resumed

the practice of his profession, the difficulties with friendship for the South, fearing that this step would statesman, because he has made, inhis legislative career, alive in his bosom, and he was chosen the colonel of enhance our power too much, backslided, and threw the Constitution of his country his only guide. A kin- the New England regiment, prepared to do battle for American people can bestow upon any of its citizens. although nominally separated, as "blood of our blood, North Carolina, because he voted against a general dent Polk of officers to fill up the commands of the opposition to that great national measure, he again I gave a like vote upon a similar bill. But I flatter -patience and endurance under toil and privation in good faith, to insure protection to the rights of the After finishing his schooling at Amherst, General appeared upon the political battle-field, and never myself, sir, that it would be very hard to make any a new field, a coolness that met every responsibility, States, and this is all we demanded; but our Northern Franklin Pierce for a while discharged the duties of ceased his efforts until he drove him from his party, Whig or Democrat in that State believe that I was and a courage ready to face the very 'cannon's mouth.' friends said, "No, we have fought the great battle, deputy sheriff in his native county, whereby he col- and destroyed him in the State. But, sir, on a more hostile to its interests, or that I did not always hold Beloved by those who served under him-for he was we have overcome the enemies of the Constitution, and the result of our victory we want incorporated and the result of our victory we want incorporated and the result of our victory we want incorporated in our national platform." Sic such an appeal when a similar display of zeal and devotion for the strongly we may desire the full development of her last the fu in our national platform." Sir, such an appeal, when to represent his county in the Legislature, in the va- preservation of the peace and quiet of the country. resources, the Democracy of North Carolina tully with him from the field of Mexico laurels that never

At Contreras, when dashing over the Pedrigal, (a It was an assurance that the doctrine of the State- eventful period in our political history. In the year posed to be in favor of the execution of the fugitive- can be violated by Congressional majorities for any continuous series of sharp rocks thrown up by volca-Rights Republican party has regained its ascendency. preceding, General Jackson had, from a high and im slave law; but, st bequently, on expressing his hos- and all purposes whatsoever. General Pierce will nic action,) for the purpose of heading his brigade, Sir, I will read to the House a few of the resolutions perative sense of duty, vetoed the monster bank bill, tility to it, General Pierce immediatety summoned doubtless, if elected, use all his influence to restrain his horse fell under him and crushed the leg of his and the great money monopoly of the country had another convention, rescinded the previous nomina- the Government within its constitutional limits; but rider in his fall. The battle of Churubusco followed put on its armor for a mortal combat. Its golden tion, and, taking the stump in favor of the second if Congress in its action shall observe those limits, next day, and, scorning to hang back within his tent, Briarean arms were spread over the whole country, nominee, he ceased not his efforts until his election no man who knows his character can for a moment with crutch in hands, he mounted his goodly steed, tutions of the several States, and that such States are Legislatures were tampered with, politicians were was triumphantly secured. Whether in office or out believe he would interfere to obstruct this legislation. and urged his men on to victory!' In the foremost the sole and proper judges of every thing appertain- bought up, and public opinion assailed by every con- of office, the same unbending, granits-like loyality I have now, Mr. Chairman, in a rapid manner, rank of battle he was found; and through most of that bloody day he was the spirit of the wing in which he was placed. But, with fatigue, and the anguish of a fractured limb, he became faint, and was borne insensible from the field; but not before (could he have heard) the shouts of victory would have filled his acquainted with Gen. Pierce will, I am convinced, ears, and brought back the quick pulsations to his noble heart.

We speak with enthusiasm of the gallantry of General Pierce, because, attached to that branch of set county, furnishes the Editor of the Baltimore A service, we were an eye witness of all that we rep- gus with an interesting account of a joint Democrat resent. It was with pride and exultation that we ic and Whig meeting in Mr. Wise's district. From was introded to embrace the whole subject of slavery Virginia, and McKay of North Carolina. Better never sought success by the idle clap-trap declara- to perform high and responsible executive and ad- saw him rejecting the privilege accorded the wound- it we learn that that able and distinguished Democrats company you could not find for any Democrat.

It was during the last term of his service in this tion," yet the bold and manly denunciation of the United States. My own observations " of non-removals and of proscribing proscrip- ministrative duties, such as pertain to the office of ed, and baring " his bosom to the strife." Our ad- spoke elequently for about four hours. He was re-House that abolition first began to raise its evil crest tricks of the Harrison campaign by General Pierce tion, as well as the history of the world, have taught a heart truty American—American in its most com- of the Legislature, who charged Franklin Pierce with of the acts known as the compromise measures, set- in the Northern States, and as General Pierce's con- should afford us the most satisfactory assurance that me that these are qualities which do not always be- prehensive sense-reckless of self, and all for his being identified with Free-Soilism and Abolitismism country.'

The great city, the immortal city of the Aztecs, is and Manchester Democrat. He had been in New transcribing his opinions, given in his own language. ion's sake, he would make the conduct of the officers knowing that in the civil administration of our Gov- fallen. The war is practically closed, and the yeo- Hampshire some two years ago, and heard speeches On the 18th day of December, 1835, we find him not the standard for removal. But in order that I may ernment a wise use of the pen is of greater value than man soldier sheathed his sword, resigned his com- from John P. Hale and Gen. Pierce. Mr. Wise took only voting with the South against the reception of a not do him any injustice, I will quote his own words, a burnished sword, have never in their selections of mission, and again became a worshipper at his firepetition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, as found in his speech made in the Senate in 1842. candidates made military prowess the standard of side altars. This record is short, but it is illustrious. fully, and made Mr. Mass acknowledge Franklin attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the but denouncing the course of the petitioners as fraught It will be recollected about this time that Mr. Web- political and civil worth; but as our opponents have Official distinction neither in the military or civil agitation of the slavery question, under whatever with incalculable mischief to the whole country, and ster, then Secretary of State, had published a letter selected the greatest military captain of the age as emphatically declaring "that be was prepared to of admonition to office-holders; which, by many of their standard-bearer, we shrink not from putting in eyes. When his country demanded his services, The following thrilling dialogue took place: stamp with disapprobation, in the most express and the Democratic party, was considered as invading competition with him the actions of one of his subprivate station became a post of honor. No strife or years ago, and did you not hear Hale speak and say When Gen. Pierce retired from the political arena contention ever found an entrance in his bosom for in his speech, that "he would head an army to march

> mocracy of America-I ask the people of America, and say what you state. opinion, and introduced to the notice of the House subject. If the discretion of the office-holders will of being his constitutional adviser. This honor he irrespective of party-if such is not the man that the not observe it, let them feel the effect of it. It is this: declined, and professing the greatest confidence in evil times we have fallen upon demand should be When a public officer neglects the duties of his office Mr. Polk's wisdom to administer the Government, placed at the head of our Government? Who will be to march on the South, he had first to march over his bold enough to say that under his Administration (Pierce's) dead body, for he would head an army to is a matter exclusively within the regulation of the or in any way abuses the trust confided in him, to vice of his country, unless it should be engaged in a war, corruption will not be put down, the Augean stables oppose him?"

rased exercise of his inalienable rights, secured to ready to sacrifice station, comfort, and pleasure, to tion. He is emphatically one of us. The people of Mr. Wise then requested his opponent to state the serve his country. The blood of his patriotic father my district have time after time manifested their great facts again, which he did to an almost breathless at had not yet run out the area of the serve his country. had not yet run out—the one, a private at Bunker's and abiding confidence in him, and they have never ditory, "Gen. Pierce did say (slapping his hand upon "No, sir; no! If liberty shall not become a mere Hill, the other a private for the Mexican fields. Mr. been decieved. His name is indeed with us a tower his breast,) that Hale would have to pass over his dead name, this bold invasion by the Executive of the rights Polk forced a commission upon him. Did he dis- of strength. He was the first choice of the people of body before he marched upon the South." Southern State-Rights brethren to kive these addi- by us as persons prompted by the most reckless of the man and the citizen will be invoked toarouse honor it? What say his commanding officers in their Sampson county for the Presidency, and around him, I well know, cluster their warmest and strongest at-Extract from Gen. Scott's report of the battles of tachments. With this ticket our horizon is cloudless-bright with the hope of success. By the es-"Accordingly the two advanced divisions and tablishment of a national platform, and by placing surance could we ask at the hands of our Northern the constitutional rights of all the States, we have turn them from it to the Constitution of his country, Shield's brigade marched from Contreras under the upon it as candidates men distinguished for capacity, the "strongest record" evidence, as contained in the and learn that every citizen of the Republic, whether immediate orders of Major General Pillow, who was probity, and enlarged patriotism, we have, exorcised Journals of this House, establishing the same fact. learned or unlearned, high or low, rich or poor, in now joined by the gallant Brigadier General Pierce, and torever damned the fell demon of sectionalism. wheel, raise up from her beam ends the good old ship Sir, during his four years' connection with this body office or in the walks of private life, is of right entiremany were the attempts made by the Abolitionists to ly unshackled in the exercise of thought and speech, evening before by a severe hurt received from the fall didate for the Vice Presidency no man who knows have their hellish purposes recognized as proper and so far as the elective franchise is concerned, and rethe best of commanders, bid her most heartily, "God lawful. The Southern delegation was under conmember that any attempt to abridge that right, come Pierce, (just able to keep the saddle,) with his briman, and one whom his political friends in North gade, conducted by Captain Lee, engineer, by a third Carolina have delighted to honor. But notwithstandroad a little further to the left, to attack the enemy's ing these predilections for one of her favored sons, hold forth in both capacities. I have made inquiries But, Mr. Chairman, appeals have been made to the right and rear, in order to favor the movement upon the Fillmore men, the compromise men, the Constiwas elected a member of the United States Senate. If it of the convent, and an attempt has been the convent, and cut off the retreat upon the capital. In his elevation to this new position, no longer representing a district, but a State at large, do we find judice, on the ground that he was opposed to the evening before, under pain and exhaustion, fainted in same ticket with that of the distinguished colding the convent, and cut off the movement upon the fillmore men, the compromise men, the Constitution-loving people of North Carolina will demand whise in this city. (a the convent, and cut off the only gentleman that I knew in this city. (but a State at large, do we find judice, on the ground that he was opposed to the evening before, under pain and exhaustion, fainted in the convent, and cut off the convent, and cut off the only gentleman that I knew in this city. (a the convent, and cut off the only gentleman that I knew in this city. (but a State at large, do we find judice, on the ground that he was opposed to the evening before, under pain and exhaustion.) hands we intend to put the good old ship for safekeeping, I should do violence to my own feelings if him either changing or faltering? No, sir, nothing establishment of the pension system. True, sir, he

lid not excellent commander, in whose in the evening hands we intend to put the formula to the feelings in the evening before, under pain and exhaustion, fainted in evening before, under pain and exhaustion, fainted in the action. Several other changes in the command whom they have uniformly denounced as unworthy of their suffrages; who, they well know, is raised to Extract from the report of Major General Worth, his present conspicuous position by the base machinations of Free-Soilers? The great contest in the Whig Convention was between Millard Fillmore and William H. Seward, and not between Fillmore and Scott. Fillmore has fallen and Seward has trijor General Pillow and Brigadier Generals Shields, umphed. The country should bear in mind that Millard Fillmore, in 1848, was nominated for Vice short, Breakers !" Breakers alread: each and rights of the States under the receral compact, and denouncing all interference by Congress, directly or sindirectly or indirectly with the institution of slavery. These resolutions met with the Pierce and Colonel Wilham R. King. Some eight attong opposition of many in the Senate who had be-President on the recommendation of his New York

President, he was too patriotic to court the hi

Differing as widely as I do in opinion from gentleman, upon all the political issues of the testimony to the independent position which he the enemies of the Constitution, and which the General Pillow, in his report of the storming of cent Whig Convention, by its nomination of General Pillow, in his report of the storming of Scott has approved and security the storming of General Pillow, in his report of the storming of Scott has approved and security the storming of General Pillow. General Pillow, in his report of the storming Scott, has approved and sanctioned. I am well am that an attempt is made to institute the storming of the stormi Scott, nas approved and to justify this ungrated first brigade:

"I regret that I was deprived, during the action, of my brave, talented, and accomplished brigadier, of my brave, talented, and accomplished brigadier, and wherefore the disgrace of the one and the second secon and wherefore the disgrace of the one, and the el lor, has been the peculiar and pet candidate of I will now furnish a few extracts from the newspa-I will now furnish a few extracts from the furnished; indeed true, that by a telegraphic dispatch he gave pers of the day. Many more might be furnished; indeed true, that by a telegraphic dispatch he gave his adhesion to a platform. But which all the gave but I deem it unnecessary. Some of them are ex-but I deem it unnecessary. Some of them are ex-one declared by the proper officers of it. to be correct and genuine? No, sir, no such thing Extract from a letter from an officer in the 9th regiment, to his friends at home. Speaking of General the same officers have repudiated as false and spur ous, put in circulation for the use of the party in Free

Note.—Since the above speech was published the Globe, General Scott has written a letter of a ceptance to the President of the Convention, in which he states that he adopts the platform which was fo warded to him by the Convention. I have not tim to expose the non-committalism of this epistle, but is sufficient to say, that every Whig Free Soiler ing that neither the spirit or words of the letter com promise him to veto any law repealing or modifying

WHIG ABOLITIONIST CONSPIRACY. We have received from North Carolina a docume entitled "Franklin Pierce and his Free-soil Allies." It is made up in large part of the abolition calumn

against Gen. Pierce, as reported by Foss, published in the Manchester Democrat, and Independent Demo erat, and re-published from those abolition sheets i the Republic. These calumnies, proved by the most conclusive testimony to be utterly false, are introduced to the North Carolina whigs by the following letter, signed by Hon. Messrs. Cullom and Stanly : WASHINGTON CITY, July 17, 1862.

Our attention was called to an article in the Republic of this date, relating to " Franklin Pierce and his free-soil allies. In order to enable us to answer numerous inquiries

from our constituetns and others as to the truth of the charges against General Pierce, we have taken the pains to examine the several numbers of the New Hampshire Patriot, quoted from in the following article, relating to the course of Gen. Pierce, Messrs, Norris, Hibbard, and Peaslee, members of Congress from New Hampshire, at home. We have found the extracts correct on careful examination.

We have also examined the laws and resolution the State of New Hampshire quoted, and find the extracts also correct.

WM. CULLOM, of Tennessee, EDWARD STANLY, of North Carolina. Accustomed as we have been to regard Messis, Cullom and Stanly as men of intelligence, we cannot doubt that they must consider the abolition calumnies with which they have thus connected their names, and which they have thus circulated against General Pierce, to be utterly unworthy of belief. It will be seen that they content were correct transcripts of the legislative record they purported to cite. But the honorable members doubtless knew that, though their language was thus on the same sheet with those extracts from the Patriot, to a wider credence than they would otherwise obtain. We do not understand the sense of justice or of self-respect which would induce two members of Congress-both southern men, too-thus to lend their names to an effort to deceive and mislead the

South on such a vital question. We see clearly enough that both of these honorble gentlemen have brought themselves under grave suspicions before their constituents by their early and zealous advocacy of Mr. Seward's candidate for the presidency. Men in such a predicament naturally enough resort to desperate measures. But this cir culation of exploded calumnies, introduced and commended under the signatures of men holding high official trusts, is evidence of the reckless and unserupulous tactics to which the whig leaders are now Washington Union. openly resorting.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ACCOMACK COUNTY-THRILL ING DIALOGUE. A gentleman of Snow Hill, Somer and gave for his authority, the Concord Democrat the stand and rebutted the charges most success Pierce was not what these Abulition Whig papers

Mr. Wise-Were you in New Hampshire two upon the South, and put down slavery ? " Mr. Mass-I was there, heard Mr. Hale speak,

Mr. Wise-Did you not hear Franklin Pierce reply to this and say-" If Hale should head an army Mr. Mass .- I did.

| From the Richmond Enquirer. | ATTENTION.

We invite the particular notice of our New II impshire contemporaries to the inquiry of our correspon Messrs Editors :- Some twelve or fifteen years

since-a man by the name of "Foss," was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary four years for steeling horses-but, for good behaviour, he was pardoned out, before the expiration of his sentence-he then went round lecturing on temperance, and afterwards turned preacher. The writer of this has heard him ti onist and villianous libeller of Franklin Pierce. He was unable to inform me-but remarked, that he "knew enough of the Foss family, to demand other testimony for the truth of anything a Foss should say." Will you please ask the New Hampshire papers, if this "swift affidavit maker," is not the same horse-stealing Foss, and much oblige, CURIOSITY!

" OLD VIRGINIA NEVER TIRE." The Valley Stat tant elector for Rockbridge county, has thrown up his commission, with the declaration that from that